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T. J. HOBSON, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agents: Major R. M. Cochran is appointed as Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

August, 1836.	MOON'S PHASES.
15 Friday, 5 15 44	For August, 1836.
16 Saturday, 5 16 44	
17 Sunday, 5 17 43	1st 4 1 40 morn.
18 Monday, 5 18 42	New 12 3 30 morn.
19 Tuesday, 5 19 41	First 19 4 18 a.m.
20 Wednesday, 5 20 40	Full 26 9 15 morn.
21 Thursday, 5 21 39	

[From the Knoxville Register, July 13.]
JOURNAL OF THE CONVENTION,
Held at Knoxville (Tenn.) on the subject of the contemplated Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road—Continued.

Friday, July 8, 1836.
Mr. Wickliffe submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, it has been ascertained by the Convention, that it is important that a branch of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road should be extended from some point in Tennessee, into the State of Georgia, upon reciprocal terms with those enjoyed by the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina; and, whereas, an opportunity should be afforded to the State of Georgia and its citizens, to become participants in the construction and benefits of said road,

1. Resolved, therefore, That applications should be made to the Legislatures of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, for an amendment of the charters granted, so as to admit the State of Georgia and its citizens to become participants in the construction and benefit of said road, upon terms of perfect equality with those that are to be enjoyed by the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina, and their respective citizens; and that a further amendment should be provided, giving to the State of Georgia, in the general direction of the Company, three Directors, residents of that State, and a Local Board, as are provided for in the existing charters for the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.

2. Resolved, further, That a further amendment should be made in the existing charters of said Company, providing that the branch of the road to be extended into Georgia, shall commence at Knoxville, or at the nearest point thereto, if the road of said Company shall not strike Knoxville, to be constructed thence to such point in the State of Georgia as said State may select; and for that purpose, that the capital of said Company be increased.

3. Resolved, further, That the charters of the company ought to be so amended as to authorize and require the Board of General Direction, whenever it shall be the unanimous vote of the Directors of a State to that effect, to apply the amount subscribed by a State and its citizens, in the first place to the construction of such portion of said Road and its branches as shall run within the limits of said State.

4. Resolved further, That the Company shall not be compelled to construct the said branch from the main trunk, or road, until the State of Georgia and others shall have subscribed for that object, and paid over, as required to the Company, the amount required for the construction of the said branch according to the provisions of the charters.

On motion of Mr. Drake,
Resolved, As the opinion of this Convention, that, in reference to the particular interests of the Company, and the accommodations of all the States lying between Florida and the Lakes, it is desirable, that the States, granting the charter, should so modify it, if necessary, as to allow the Company to connect the northern extremities of the road now designated or hereafter created, with the public works, and those of incorporated Companies, of Indiana and Ohio, so as to secure an uninterrupted transit of goods and passengers from the North to the Southern frontier of the United States; and that a similar policy should prevail on each side of said Road, and in the South—Provided, That said continuation of the Road should not be so constructed as to violate the Constitution of Kentucky and the Compact with Virginia.

On motion of Mr. J. D. Williams,
Resolved, That this Convention be of opinion, that a connection of the Wetumpka and Coosa Rail Road with the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, will be important to South Alabama, as it would connect the Mobile Bay with the West and the North.

On motion of Mr. Clayton,
Resolved, That the Printing Committee publish the document presented by Mr. Cochran, on the commercial and agricultural resources of Georgia; and, also, a document presented by Mr. Chappell, ex-

hibiting reports of the Georgia Engineers and others, as to the practicability of approaching Georgia with the Rail Road, by two passes; and, also, Col. Brisbane's report in relation to passing the Rabun Gap; and, also, Mr. Colcock's report—Provided, similar documents should be published.

On motion of Mr. Wickliffe,
Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to the South Carolina Commissioners on the Louisville Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, and to the Georgia Engineers, for their disinterested industry and zeal with which they have discharged the duties assigned to them.

On motion of Mr. Breck,
Resolved unanimously, That the grateful acknowledgments of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the citizens of Knoxville, for the facilities afforded the convention in its deliberations, and for the distinguished politeness and hospitality extended to its members.

On motion of Mr. Swan,
Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this convention are due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Robert Y. Haynes, for the dignity, ability and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of this body.

And thereupon the President addressed the convention.
On motion of Mr. Earle,
Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the Hon. Pryor Lea, for his assiduity and ability with which he has discharged the duties of the Secretary.

The convention adjourned sine die, being concluded with an address to the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Isaac Anderson, D. D.
ROBERT Y. HAYNE, President.
Pryor Lea, Secretary.

Valuable TOWN Property FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale in the town of Charlotte, on the 1st of September, (Thursday of the Superior court,) at public sale, the House and lots (front and back) situated in the town of Charlotte, opposite the Presbyterian church. On the front lot is a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, Stable, and first rate Ice House.

—ALSO—
On the same day will be sold Household and Kitchen Furniture, Two Milk Cows with calves, Farming Utensils, &c.

The subscriber being determined to remove to the West, persons desirous of making purchases would do well to attend, as great bargains may be had. The Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms of sale made known on the day.
ISAAC HYAMS.
August 1, 1836.

NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 23d of August instant, will be sold at the late residence of John Hanson, dec'd., the following property, viz:

Horses, Cattle and Hogs,
Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
JAMES T. ASBURY, Adm'r.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said Estate are notified to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be filed in bar of their recovery.
August 2, 1836. J. T. A.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the 25th August next, at the late residence of William Potts, dec'd., a quantity of

Wheat, Oats, Corn, Fodder, Hay,
Farming Utensils,
One set Blacksmith Tools,
Three or Four well broke Mules,
and other articles too tedious to mention.
Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.
ANN R. POTTS, Adm'r.
July 30, 1836.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to said deceased are requested for the last time, to make payment on or by the day of sale. Also persons holding claims against said deceased, are required to present them legally attested for payment to Mr. T. K. Cureton, who will settle said Estate.
A. R. P. Adm'r.

Administrator's Sale.

ON Friday the 19th of August next, at the late residence of Francis Sumner, dec'd., will be exposed to public sale, all the property belonging to the Estate of the deceased, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

A quantity of Silver plate,
4 Sets of fine Porcelain ware, one of which contains 80 pieces,
One fine marble Clock,
2 Mahogany bedsteads,
and a variety of other furniture, &c., which is valuable. Terms made known on day of sale.
B. OATES,
Administrator with the Will annexed.
July 23, 1836.

Internal Improvement.

From the Fayetteville Observer 14th ultimo.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of citizens of Fayetteville, held in the Town Hall, on the 12th inst., on motion of John Huxar, Esq., Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, M. P., was called to the Chair, and E. J. Hale appointed Secretary.

The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting to be, to receive a report from the Delegates appointed to attend the recent meeting in Salisbury. Whereupon,

E. L. Winslow, Esq., on behalf of those Delegates, entered into a detailed statement of the proceedings of the meeting at Salisbury, of the feeling entertained by the citizens of that part of the country towards Fayetteville and the Cape Fear, of the necessity for prompt and efficient action on our part, and closed with an earnest appeal in favor of an immediate subscription for the employment of an able and competent Engineer.

L. D. Henry, Esq. rose and presented a series of resolutions, which he accompanied with remarks at considerable length, in explanation, and in enforcing the objects of the meeting. He was followed by

Judge Strange, who spoke at large on the subject, and by other gentlemen.

The resolutions of Mr. Henry were finally passed, with the exception of the 7th, for which a substitute offered by Mr. Winslow was adopted. The following are the resolutions as adopted:

1. Resolved, That we are now at an important crisis in the history and fortunes of North Carolina. That the period long looked for has arrived, when the political power of the State, under a reformation of our Constitution, has been placed on the principle of equal representation, in the hands of those who are pledged to sustain and promote the cause of Internal Improvement within the State; and whose interest, identified with our own, as well as with the honor and glory of the State, now demands, if ever, a strong and united effort in the great cause of Internal Improvements.

2. Resolved, That we have all confidence in our Western brethren, that this pledge will be redeemed; and that as nature has made us mutually dependent on each other, and nothing can be effected without the united efforts of both, we pledge ourselves to join, shoulder to shoulder, with them, in every endeavor to effect a rail road communication between the valley of the Yadkin and Cape Fear.

3. Resolved, That from the earliest dawn of the spirit of Internal Improvement in this State, and before any local jealousies had been awakened to action, and even now, in spite of such jealousies, the practical and high minded Statesmen of North Carolina look upon this project as the main artery in any system of internal improvement which is to promote the prosperity of the State.

4. Resolved, That the Cape Fear river, rising in the State, traversing it in a diagonal direction, and then emptying into the Ocean within its borders—uniting in its course the East and the West, the North and the South—the high land and the low land—the mineral and the alluvial regions—comprehending a diversity of climate and soil, so remarkable, that there is scarcely a luxury or want of man, of commerce or of manufactures, that cannot here be supplied—so that in peace or in war, some branch of her trade will command a market—seems ordained by nature at some day, to be to North Carolina, what the Nile was to ancient Egypt; the bond of social intercourse, of political strength, and the source of national wealth and prosperity.

5. Resolved, That an experience of 18 years, has shown that the navigation of the Cape Fear river by steam power, is as certain as safe, and as cheap, as that of any other Southern river. And that Fayetteville, situated in the middle of the State, may be reached by a shorter line of rail road from the West, than any other safe and sufficient point of navigation to the Ocean. That a water communication affords the cheapest transportation in the world; and, therefore, it must follow, that no other line or mode of communication from the West to the ocean, lead where it may, can afford so cheap a transportation as the contemplated route by rail road and steam boat communication between the valley of the Yadkin and the Atlantic.

6. Resolved, That a large sum of money which is shortly to come into our State's Treasury from the Federal Government, encourages us to hope, that our next Legislature will commence the work of Internal Improvement with energy, courage, and a munificent liberality to her citizens. That large sums of money will be required to effect any great work—that her citizens are generally too poor to lay out of the use of their money in the prosecution of large enterprises—or incur great hazards. The State must know that her citizens are a moral, sober, industrious people, that wish to improve their fortune, and unless she advances their efforts by her powerful aid, they must sink into despondency or abandon their native land.

7. Resolved, That a committee of 15 persons be appointed, who shall proceed without delay to raise the means and employ the services of a competent Civil Engineer, to ascertain, by actual survey, the most eligible route for a Rail Road between the Cape Fear and the West; to collect by means of correspondence and in all other ways, all information that may be important to aid him in making correct estimate of the cost, income and advantages of the said Road; to circulate information on the subject; to examine the charter heretofore granted by the Legislature, and to procure such amendments as may be necessary and expedient, and by memorial and other means to urge the claims of this scheme to the patronage and aid of the State; to attend the meeting to be held in Salisbury during the week of the Superior Court of the county of Rowan; and, furthermore, to do all things necessary in a prompt, judicious and vigorous prosecution of the work.

8. Resolved, That our fellow citizens of the West, and all others who may feel an interest in the scheme be invited to cooperate with us in a strong and generous effort to effect the contemplated work.

In pursuance of the 7th resolution, the Chairman appointed the following Committee (the meeting having previously resolved that the Chairman be a member of the committee,) viz:

C. F. MALLETT,
JOHN HUXAR,
C. T. HANCOCK,
HON. R. STRANGE,
L. D. HENRY,
J. D. EGGLE,
J. H. HALL,
E. L. WINSLOW,
JOHN KELLY,
E. W. WILLIAMS,
J. M. DODGE,
THOS. N. CAMERON,
JOSEPH BAKER,
DR. J. H. DICKSON,
WILLIAM NGTT.

After making a subscription for the employment of an Engineer, the meeting adjourned.

THOS. N. CAMERON, Chairman.
E. J. HALE, Secretary.

U. S. Military Academy at West Point.

—The report of the Board of Visitors approves of the fiscal regulations of the Cadets. Each Cadet receives in pay and rations \$28 per month, out of which he is to provide board, furniture, books, clothing and every necessary, the government providing nothing but instruction, arms and lodging. Two dollars per month are reserved out of each Cadet's pay, until he leaves the Institution, which gives him, if he graduates, the means of returning himself with a proper uniform. The report states that the greater part of the Cadets are of indigent parentage, and to preserve equality among them, no Cadet is allowed to apply for or receive money from his parents or others. Under these regulations, the most rigid economy is necessary to enable the Cadets to meet their ordinary expenses, from their funds. The Board value this system as teaching youths lessons of order and economy, of vast importance in after life, and an experience has already proved, rendering the graduates excellent government disbursing agents for the public works, millions passing through their hands without defalcation. The internal police of the Academy is well spoken of. In the Barracks, the Cadets sleep on the floor, and on the ground when in Camp. They perform guard duty in succession, and the system of discipline habituates them to industry and labor, and to the toils and hardships of the soldier's life. The Board approve of the course of instruction, but think the instructors inadequately paid, 17 of them getting no more than the pay of Lieutenants in line; and recommend an increase of pay. Of the whole number of graduates, 841, only 65 have resigned at the end of their term of enlistment.

Of 220 cadets who had, from the first organization of the Academy till 1835, either resigned, declined a commission in the army, or been dropped, 20 left the army one year after their graduation, 45 the second year, 28 the third year, 28 the fourth year, 13 the fifth year, 11 the sixth year, 8 the seventh year, 13 the eighth year, 7 the ninth year, 9 the eleventh year, 4 the twelfth year, 8 the thirteenth year, 4 the fourteenth year, 6 the fifteenth year, 5 the sixteenth year, 5 the seventeenth year, 1 in the eighteenth year, 1 in the nineteenth year, 1 in the twenty-first year and 1 in the twenty-third year. And of the residue of the number of graduates, 403 still remained in the service of the country, 15 had been killed in battle, and 106 had died in the service.

The religious instruction of the Cadets is deficient, and the Board make several suggestions on the subject.

Their Military education and discipline is spoken of in warm terms of praise; but the Cavalry service has been overlooked, and the Board recommend the purchase of 40 horses for Cavalry evolutions and manoeuvring the field battery, an extremely arduous duty, now performed by the Cadets. In Infantry tactics, the result of the examination was equally gratifying in the hall and the field. The board recommend additional munitions and fixtures for the artillery department; and 6000 for additional buildings, for the cadets, and the professors and their assistants.—Chas. Courier.

Burning of Abolition Pamphlets.—We learn from Marion county, that considerable excitement was lately produced amongst its citizens, by reports of the reception of boxes of abolition pamphlets in that quarter. Search was made, and two boxes were found filled with these incendiary productions. They were immediately seized by the people, and committed to the flames at Palmyra. Two or three individuals, to whom they were directed, or in whose possession they were found, were also taken, and a limited period given them to make their escape from the State. A meeting of the citizens was called to be held this day, for the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to protect themselves against the reckless efforts of these disturbers of social order. The particulars will probably reach us in a day or two.—St. Louis pap.

A righteous Sentence.—At Albany, N. Y., a verdict of \$3,000 has been recovered against the owners of a Steam Boat, as damages for the death of three children, occasioned by the bursting of a boiler. A few such salutary examples, and a reform might be worked among the racing Captains of our country. Indict them all for manslaughter, and it may prove a check on a custom, which has deprived the world of many of the advantages derived from the discoveries of Fulton.—Pel. Const.

From the Miners Recorder.

DECLARATION OF PEACE BY THE CHEROKEES OF VALLEY TOWN.

On Friday July 1st, 1836, at Highwasee Town House, Delegates assembled from the principal towns of Aquobee and Aquobee Districts in the Cherokee Nation; comprising that part of the Nation lying within the chartered limits of North Carolina, and in Union county, Georgia.

The meeting was called for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of making a public declaration of the views and sentiments of the people, of their several vicinities on the subject of INDIAN HOSTILITIES which has recently excited so much alarm. The following was unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, we have learned with regret, that rumors of Indian Hostilities are producing much excitement among the citizens of the United States; and many persons unacquainted with the dissimilarity of the condition and character of the several Nations of Indians, are apt to confound the Cherokees with other Tribes less advanced in civilization and less civilized in their habits; by which, an injustice is exerted injurious to our people, and calculated to excite unfriendly feelings in the breasts of our white brethren. With an earnest desire therefore, to allay excitement, and to cultivate those friendly relations, which have long subsisted between us and the citizens of the U. States, we make the following representation.

Our people have, by the favorable guidance of a kind providence, made considerable advancement in the arts of civilized life. They have begun to taste the sweets of home and to cherish the charities of domestic and social intercourse. Dependence on the chase for a precarious subsistence is no more known among them, their dwellings and their cultivated fields, every where, bear marks of industry. Their interests and predilections and institutions are all on the side of peace. They have no military system nor military supplies of any description. Their reliance is not on the sword. They have no connexion whatever with the belligerent Tribes, and to confound the Cherokees with them is altogether unjust; and we hope the Editors of papers will forbear to publish pieces written by misinformed or thoughtless men, tending to excite unnecessary alarm.

With us the tomahawk and scalping knife have been buried for nearly half a century, and the love of war and the practice of it have become obsolete. A number of old men, indeed, still lived, who spilled their blood and saw their brothers fall in defence of their white brethren, beside the present Chief Magistrate of the United States; but their young men, their youth, have never known war; they have never uttered the war-whoop of the savage, nor heard the furious yell of the battle field, nor viewed the pitiless carnage that slaughters husbands, fathers and brothers; makes widows and orphans, and wrings with hopeless agony, the hearts of mothers, sisters and friends.

By war, we have nothing to gain, but every thing to lose. Our whole population would regard indications of hostilities, with as much alarm and as deep regret, as our white neighbours would.

We conclude by assuring our friends that whatever grievances we may be destined to suffer, we shall never think of resorting to any other than pacific measures, to obtain redress.

Signed on behalf of the meeting,
SITUAGI,
GALSATTEHEE,
ROMAN NOSE,
OGANAYA alias PETER.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

Coxsack, N. H. June 27, evening.

75 GUNS FOR REAL GLORY!!

The National Banner has been with us all day long out in the summer's breeze, and this evening the bells are ringing a merry peal, while the deep-mouthed cannon is proclaiming far and wide the feeling of general joy which, (saving always the Regency and their hangers-on) pervades this community, on the reception of the news from Washington. A thousand thanks to the Whig phalanx still left in the Senate of the United States, who have constituted a pressure upon the ranks of Toryism which has forced resistance at last!! Thanks to Webster and Clay and Calhoun, and their noble associates, in the work of overthrowing Bentonian logic, with the sophistry of Wright, and compelling even Jackson himself to yield to the demands of that potent voice—the voice of the people.

An Editor in Illinois (says the U. States Gazette) excuses himself for delay in publishing his paper on the ground that the ague has shaken all his teeth loose, and has compelled him to use both hands to hold his branches on!

The above mentioned Editor, who is a married man, may console himself, with the reflection, that some husbands, without having the ague are unable to keep the "branches" even with the use of both hands.—Louisville Journal.

From the National Intelligencer of July 28.
WAR IN DISGUISE.

We had the following announcement in the Government paper of yesterday:
"Official despatches from Gen. Gaines, dated Camp Bullies, June 23, 1856, communicate the intelligence that the Mexican army at Matamoros, under Gen. Urrea, had been reinforced to the number of 7,000 men, and was, on the 18th of June, on its march, and rapidly advancing towards Guadalupe Victoria, and the head quarters of the Texian army. The motive to which the Mexicans were urged, was extermination to the Sabins, or death."
"When receiving this intelligence, Maj. Gen. C. Robertson, who reported to Gen. Gaines, that two men had been recently killed, another wounded, on the waters of the Nueces, in Robertson's column, about twenty miles west of Nacogdoches, by the Indians of several different tribes, (Comanches, Kitchies, and others), who had taken and carried away several women and children of the families of the men killed."

"Gen. Gaines, considering that these recent acts of hostility on the part of the Indians were prompted by their having been advised of the large force approaching Matamoros, and by the expectation that the Texians would be driven off, and the country given up to them, he called upon the Governor of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana each, for a regiment of mounted gun men, to co-operate with the regular forces under his command, including the four companies of dragoons from Fort Leavenworth."

"It was his intention, if he did not to the interior receive satisfactory assurance that the Indians upon our borders had no hand in the late murders on the Nueces, to march to Nacogdoches as soon as he obtained the immediate co-operation of the three companies of dragoons and six companies of the 7th infantry at Fort Tawson."

The official announcement is explicit enough to show that the United States are about to be drawn into a position, in regard to Mexico, which will be the weakness or forbearance of that Power may indeed prevent being one of actual conflict, but which it will be difficult for the United States to defend, either upon the score of morality or of public law. The United States have a solemn treaty of peace, friendship, and boundary, with Mexico, in all the extent of possessions and territories of both countries, and between all the persons of both countries. The boundary between the two countries, recognized by that treaty, is the Sabine River. A Mexican army is marching over the territory on the Mexican side of that boundary, the sworn purpose of which, General Gaines has been informed, is to secure the country "to the Sabins." Whereupon General Gaines, having heard some story of Indians having killed two white men eighty or a hundred miles off, (as if it was an unheard of thing, now-a-days, that Whites and Indians should each other's blood,) has called for some thousand men, in addition to those he now has, and even before they can assemble, he has announced his intention (approved of in advance by the President) to march across the Sabine to Nacogdoches, fifty miles within the line established by the treaty, being as direct an advance against the Mexican forces, as if instead of a treaty of perpetual peace and friendship with Mexico, there existed a war of extermination between the two countries.

Such is the aspect of the official account of this movement.

But as luck would have it, we have just received a private letter from Natchitoches, which throws some further light on this subject. The following is an extract of a letter, bearing the date prefixed to it:

Natchitoches, June 30, 1856.

"We are likely to have lively times upon the frontier. Gen. Gaines, who is still on the Sabine, has, within a few days, received despatches from General Rusk, the Texian leader, dated at Guadalupe Victoria, apprizing him that the Mexicans are coming down upon him in great force. Rusk has issued a proclamation, and calls loudly for aid. General Gaines, for reasons best known to himself, has called upon the States of Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana, for a regiment of men each, and talks of executing his aid instructions, of crossing into the Mexican territory, and taking possession of Nacogdoches. His plan is that some regiment of Cavalry have committed two or three murders about eighteen miles from Nacogdoches. These murders if they have been perpetrated, (which is likely) were committed twenty miles within the Mexican territory, and have happened very close if Rusk should be driven eastward. Should this turn out, and his retreat be upon Natchitoches, the consequences are obvious. The friends of peace hope that Gaines will have the good sense to stay where he is; the sort of game he is made to play for others is well understood here."

Here, then, is the Commanding General of the United States' forces, on the border of a country with which we are bound by treaty to perpetual peace and inviolable friendship, holding correspondence with the commander of a force warring against that friendly nation within her own limits; nay, receiving advice from him to guide the movements of our army! Making these advances the ground of a requisition for an additional force of four regiments, and declaring his intention to move with his army into this foreign territory, to sustain and support a force which is retreating upon the very post which he is thus about to occupy!

The writer of this letter speaks of the hopes of the friends of peace, founded on the good sense of Gen. Gaines. Vain hopes! Fortified as the President conceives himself to be by the action of Congress on this subject—instructed, as the General already is, our hopes of the preservation of peace are faint indeed!

The state of affairs indicated by these accounts is one, however, for which, in our opinion, the country is not prepared. Perhaps, if we are right, it is not too late for public opinion to make itself heard against the deliberate violation of a treaty existing with Mexico; against marching our armies into foreign territory under false pretences; against the wanton provocation of war, for purposes of ambition or conquest; with a nation whose territorial rights we are bound, by every consideration of law and of honor, religiously to respect.

The Creek Indians.

[From the Mississippi Valley Union, July 28.]
INDIANS IN THOMAS COUNTY.

The following is a copy of a letter received by the Governor on the 24th instant:

"His Excellency, Governor Scales—

"I have to inform your Excellency, that on the night of the 11th instant, authentic information reached Thomasville, that a party of Indians, about fifteen in number, were seen in the upper part of Thomas county, marching in a direction for Florida."

"By 7 o'clock, A. M. the next day, a company of men, forty-six in number, under the command of Capt. James A. Newman, was dispatched in pursuit of them. On Thursday thereafter, this company was joined by a company of about forty men, from Lowndes county, under the command of Captain Pike, when the companies elected Michael Young to take command of the battalion."

Scouting parties being dispatched, the Indians, fifteen in number, were discovered in the fork of the Big Warrior Creek and Little River. The battalion immediately proceeded to cross the river, and secured a very thick, muddy swamp, about 2 miles wide and three long, without making any discovery. A company of thirty-one men, from Thomas county, under command of Capt. Locke, and of thirty-one men from Lowndes, commanded by Capt. Sharpe, then joined the battalion. The next morning, Capt. Sharpe was sent up the east side of the river, to ascertain whether or not the Indians had crossed the river and left the swamp. Having found their trail, he dispatched a messenger to the battalion, and proceeded to follow after the Indians. After pursuing them about three miles, he came up with them, about sixty warriors and their families. A battle ensued, in which he lost one killed (Mr. Folson) and one wounded, when he was forced to retreat."

The battalion hastened to his assistance, and in about three miles came up with them again, posted in a very advantageous position, on a pine ridge, their rear protected by aypress pond, and in their front a wide, open, boggy meadow. A general engagement commenced about 9 o'clock, A. M., and after a severe fight for about two hours, the Indians were completely routed, with a loss of twenty-two Indians and two negroes killed, that were seen, many wounded, and eighteen of the women and children taken prisoners. The battle was fought over a distance of three miles, through cypress ponds and bays, and a very thick burrhead. The loss on the part of the whites was two killed (Burton Farrell, of Thomas county, and Edmund Shanks, of Lowndes) and nine wounded. Several horses were killed, several run off during the engagement, and have not since been seen. The prisoners have been confined in the county jail, under a guard for their safety. Your Excellency will please direct what disposition to make of them. The expenses of the detachment will be furnished you as soon as the Quarter Master can make out his account."

Yours, respectfully,
THOMAS E. BLACKSHEAR,
Colonel commanding 6th R. G. M."

[From the Standard of the Union Extra, July 27.]

A NEW WAR!!

We regret to announce to our fellow-citizens, that the Creek Indians have renewed the war.

On Sunday last, a party of the hostiles crossed the Chattahoochee and attacked our Troops at Fort McCreary, and repelled them, with the loss of several killed and wounded.

We give without particulars, but rumor estimates our loss in killed, from five to nine.

The following extract of a letter from a friend in Columbus, of the 26th inst., leaves no doubt that there is yet much, and hard fighting to be done.

"News has just reached us, that a small party of Indians came over to the Georgia side, on yesterday, a few miles above Rossville, and attacked a small body of our men stationed there, and routed them. Five white men are said to be killed, and several wounded."

"I have not had the particulars. I think you may rest assured, public opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, that the war has not yet closed."

We learn that Gen. Sanford has taken the most vigorous means to reinforce our troops in the neighborhood of Rossville and Fort McCreary, and for acting efficiently against the Indians. He is going in person with all his disposable force in pursuit of the enemy.

Where is Gen. J. P. and how does it happen that he has closed the war and disbanded the army, while the country is full of hostile savages?

August 1, 1856.—We learn by a gentleman, arrived from Columbus on Wednesday evening, that a battle was fought in Stewart county, near Fort McCreary, about twenty-eight miles below Columbus, between a party of about two hundred and fifty hostile Creeks, and parts of two companies of Georgia Troops, in all about ninety men, in which the latter were defeated, it is stated with 5 killed—on the part of the Indians 7 were found dead, and it is supposed that thirty were killed in all. As soon as the news reached Gen. Sanford, he immediately dispatched six companies, himself at the head, with the determination of clearing them out of the country, before he returned.

The gentleman from whom we gain this information, also states that there is not the least danger to be apprehended by those travelling through the nation, by the stage route, as at every stand there is a strong military force, and guards accompany the stage from one post to the other.

From the Seminola.

From the Charleston Courier.

From St. Augustine.—By the schr. S. S. Mills, Capt. Southwick, arrived yesterday, we have received the St. Augustine Herald, of the 23d inst. from which we copy the articles which follow:—

St. Augustine, July 23.—Another Action at Micanopy.—From the extreme unhealthiness of the position, the Commander in Chief has ordered the abandonment of Fort Drane. The removal of the sick and stores to Micanopy commenced on the 19th inst. A letter from an officer at the latter post received by the commanding officer here on the 21st, states that the first train was attacked on that evening within a quarter of a mile of Micanopy, by three hundred Indians—the action lasted more than an hour, twelve men were badly wounded—many horses killed. Capt. Ashby of the 2d U. S. Dragoons, severely wounded through the neck—and Assistant Surgeon Weightman badly wounded through the thigh. On hearing the firing, all the disposable force within the work, at Micanopy, moved out to the support of the escort. Other results on the loss of the enemy is not stated. There were 150 sick at the two posts and many of them reported "for duty," were in a feeble and debilitated state.

While writing the above, accounts have been received that the Indian force was 300

—that the escort consisted of 80 men, under command of Capt. Ashby, of the U. S. Dragoons, having a howitzer, and that the Indians were defeated—several of our men are mortally wounded.

Extract of a letter.

"I have just seen Henry, one of the negroes of Col. Hallors, taken by the Indians. He says the Indians assigned as a reason for not taking Col. Hallors' negro women, that they wished to take the fighting men, and that a large party would follow them. Henry says there were thirty Indians who said they wanted a fight. They have burnt Col. Hallors' house, Mr. Col's and Dr. Simmons'. They told Henry they intended to break up "about more places," and drive off all the cattle they could find. Henry professed a readiness to go with them and to fight. They gave him a musket, which is now in my office. All the colored negroes have been taken off except Hercules. The Indians said Cecilia was in the nation, and that he had not been hurt yet. These Indians said they started from the nation for Col. Hallors' place. They said they saw the Colonel on his way from St. Augustine, but he had got too far. They followed, but his horse went too fast. Henry said that they had heard that the Indians were leaving St. Augustine. He asked them how long they expected to fight. They said they did not know, but they intended to stop the whites from fighting in a year. Henry inquired the number of Indians, and they told him about 7000. The statement that they were to be followed by a large party, confirmed by telling the negro women "they might go about their business," is worthy of attention."

On Monday last three negroes, who had runaway from town some weeks since made their appearance in the vicinity. A party, 8 in number, immediately went in pursuit of them and succeeded in overtaking and capturing two; the third escaped. They had a supply of pork, rice and flour, and a bag containing ropes and bridles. On being brought to town they were examined by the Mayor, and from their contradictory statements and other circumstances, suspicions were excited that they were spies, and connected with negroes in town. On a further examination sufficient was elicited to induce the belief that a plot was fast ripening to maturity, among some of the negroes to run off and join the Indians some time in next month. Several negroes are now in confinement, and the plot thus thinly discovered has been nipped in the bud.

Gen. Hamilton and Texas.—A correspondent of the New York Evening Star, a short time since, stated that a plan was concocting in Washington to deprive Gen. Houston of the command of the Texian army, and confer it on Gen. Hamilton of South Carolina. Gen. Hamilton has promptly denied all knowledge of it, and states that he is incapable of robbing Gen. Houston of a command to which he is so justly entitled by his bravery and gallant bearing.

Postage.—The amount of postage accruing at the various post-offices in the United States during the year 1855, was \$1,961,231.89; of which \$445,870 accrued in the State of New York; \$245,197 in Pennsylvania; \$174,391 in Massachusetts; \$110,258 in Virginia; and \$114,251 in Ohio.

The following amounts were received at the following cities, viz: New York, \$203,097; Philadelphia, \$121,152; Boston, \$78,658; Baltimore, \$59,404; New Orleans, \$52,312; Charleston, (S. C.) \$33,751; Richmond, (Va.) \$20,322; Mobile, \$19,234.

Sons of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.—We believe there are sons of the following signers of the Declaration of Independence now living, namely, Richard Stockton, Thomas Willing, Benjamin Rush, George Clymer, James Wilson, Francis Hopkinson, George Read, Thomas McKean, John Adams, Roger Sherman, Benjamin Harrison, and daughters of Geo. Clinton and Samuel Chase. Probably there are other children of some of the signers still living but the above are all that we are at this time aware of.

Colonel Wm. P. Duval, formerly Governor of Florida, whose son was murdered at Goliad, by order of Santa Anna, publishes a letter in the Louisville Journal, in which he announces his determination of avenging the death of his son. He will give up his professional business—worth ten thousand dollars a year, for the sake of commanding 1200 or 1500 Kentucky mounted men.

Singular and Sudden Death.—The Louisville City Gazette of a late date says, "Mr. White, of the firm of Woodruff and White, of this city, while examining a bee-hive yesterday morning, was stung on the temple by a bee, and immediately expired. He was in the enjoyment of good health in the morning, and was buried in the evening."

Costly Ammunition.—Gov. Call, of Florida, in a despatch communicating officially the relief of the party in the Block House, states, that they had been fired upon incessantly by the Indians, that the logs of the Block House were full of balls, some of lead, some of pewter, and some of silver—of the latter he had obtained one, cut out from the logs, but he was at a loss whether to consider the use of such a bullet as evidence of short supply of ammunition, or a superstitious belief in the efficacy of silver balls. The latter notion belongs rather to the forests of Germany, than to the morasses of Florida.

The following are very appropriately labelled "Goods of Life"—the greatest pleasure of life is love; the greatest treasure is contentment; the greatest possession is health; the greatest once is sleep; and the greatest medicine is a true friend."

The Boston Register says, Jas. Brown a native of Ireland, but for the last fifty years a citizen of New Jersey, died in Mansfield, Warren county, on Wednesday, the 22d ult. aged one hundred and forty years!

From the National Intelligencer.
GEN. SCOTT AND THE PRESIDENT.

With Major Gen. Scott we have held our communication of any sort since the beginning of the late troubles in the South. As an officer of the Army, who has done the State some service, and as an accomplished gentleman, we know and respect him. We regret to hear of his recall from the command of the frontier, and rejoiced that the war was over before his letter of recall reached him. It was with proportionate regret that we have within two days heard a rumor of the cause and manner of his recall, which were of a nature discreditable to the Executive. We have not copied or given currency to them, their strangeness having given a character of improbability to them. From the official paper of yesterday, however, we learn that the story is substantially true, strange as it seemed to us when we heard it. Mixed up with other matter, we have in the Globe a narrative of the circumstances which attended the recall of Gen. Scott, the material part of which consists of the subjoined document, of which, it appears, a copy was furnished to Gen. Scott, when lately in this city. Without comment we submit it to our readers.

Fort Mitchell, Alabama,
June 30, 1856.

SIR: We have the Florida annexation started over again. This war ought to have been ended a week ago. I commenced operations on the Alabama side, and have succeeded in tranquillizing the whole frontier. My principal hostile chief, Egan Mize, came in with many of his people to a camp which I had formed for the purpose of feeding the starving Indians preparatory to their removal. Another, Egan Mize, is a prisoner in my camp, and I was in full march, with a force sufficient to have terminated the war in five days, when my progress was arrested by an order from General Scott. He has censured me in the most unmeasured and unwarrantable manner, and I shall be compelled to have the whole subject of this campaign investigated. There was a force sufficient at Tuskegee, Columbus, or this place, one week after our arrival, to have put an end to this war, if it had been properly used; but it was thought necessary to adopt a splendid plan of campaign upon paper, and make every thing band to it. To have waited the developments of that plan would have left nothing to defend; bloodshed and conflagration would have pervaded entire counties of Alabama. If not arrested by Gen. Scott, I shall apply to be relieved, for I disapprove entirely the course he has thought proper to pursue, and believe that his delay has been destructive of the best interests of the country.

Let the President see this letter; he, I am sure, will approve the promptness with which I have acted, when he shall be sensible that I have, by the movement I have made, tranquillized the whole Alabama frontier.

With my respectful compliments to Mrs. Blair and your family, yours, most truly,
THOMAS S. JESUP,
Francis P. Blair, Esq., Washington City.

ENDORSEMENT ON THE BACK OF THE LETTER.—[BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.]

Referred to the Secretary of War, that he forth with order Gen. Scott to this place, in order that an inquiry be had into the unaccountable delay in prosecuting the Creek war and the failure of the campaign in Florida. Let Gen. Jessup assume the command.

The Episcopal School.—This valuable seminary of science and learning, for which the State is indebted to the liberal patronage of a few spirited individuals, commenced its Summer and Fall Session on Friday last. There are already two large stone buildings in which the school has heretofore been conducted, to which has been recently added a large and commodious brick edifice, sufficiently capacious for a dining room on the ground floor, school room in the second story, and for the accommodation of the Rector and his family in the third. Dr. Empey and his family are to take charge of the School in a few weeks; in the mean time it is under the government and instruction of Mr. Hooper and the Rev. Mr. Spaulding and two assistant professors. The healthy and beautiful situation, near our city, the excellent discipline under which it is governed, and the competency of its Teachers, cannot fail to render it one of the most favorable schools for education in the southern country. We understand, from those who attended the examination, at the close of the last session, that those students who had been in the school for any length of time, acquitted themselves with great credit, and in a way highly satisfactory to the examining Committee.—[Raleigh Standard.]

New York, June 30.

On Monday last, Joseph Buonaparte, Ex-King of Spain, under the Napoleon dynasty, now Count de Surville, by the settlement of Europe, arrived in this city and took apartments at the City Hotel. On Friday, he intends to embark in the splendid packet ship Philadelphia for London. He has engaged the whole of her cabin for his own use, at \$5000, and will probably make up a party of personal friends to while away the listless hours in crossing the Atlantic.

Survilliers only arrived in this country some months ago, to settle his affairs, and to reside for the sale and disposal of his beautiful residences in Borden-town. He has expended large sums upon it, but we doubt whether he will receive half what it cost. He goes back to Europe to return no more.—[Herald.]

Bots in Horses.—A traveller informs us that the stage drivers on the routes leading from Albany to the western parts of the State of New York, in giving water to their horses on the road, mix a little wood ashes with their drink, which they say, effectually preserves them against the bots.

The soldier who had the good fortune to capture Santa Ana was a Mr. Sylvester, of Cincinnati.

From the New Orleans Bee, July 28.
LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the steamer Albatross, from Vera Cruz, we learn that all was quiet in that city, when the Albatross departed. There were no troops in the city, and it was thought an attempt would be made to raise any. The prevailing opinion among the intelligent portion of the people was that no further movements against Texas would be made, at least for some time to come. An attempt was made just before the Albatross left, by the authorities of Mexico, to levy a tax on the persons of all resident and non-resident foreigners; to this every minister strongly objected, and unitedly drew up and sent in a protest, stating that if the objectionable measure was carried into effect, they considered it equivalent to a declaration of war against their several governments; if it was necessary to say that the highly offensive step was abandoned.

Embellishments in various parts of the country were spoken of at Vera Cruz; revolutionary movements were rife in several provinces, Guadalupe, Guanajuato and Puebla, and had obtained approval of the government's troops; the general view appears to be for the re-establishment of the federal government. In the absence of paper, and if there were any on dependence can be placed on them, we rely wholly on the information gleaned from gentlemen arriving from Mexico.

IMPORTANT.

Since the above was in type, we have received further information; it appears that a force of two millions had been declared in the city of Mexico, that the English and French Ministers entered their protest, calling upon foreigners not to contribute towards the attempt. Santa Anna's party was considered to be out of power,—and that the Federal Party was succeeding in every direction, state after state was revolutionizing, and that too, with little bloodshed; the private were little cared for,—the treasury was completely exhausted. It was said that the new party would not on any account prosecute the War in Texas.

TEXAS.

No further changes are taken place in the relations of the States of the Union or Texas army; and no movement of importance may be expected till towards the close of September. Both armies are waiting reinforcements. Gen. Houston has not yet joined the Texian army, and we have been informed he will not. We understand that he is at his residence near Nacogdoches, which he reached a short time since. Gen. Lamar, who superseded him in the command, has the entire confidence of both the army and cabinet.

New Orleans, July 31.—Another steam boat Accident.—Capt. Mix of the steamer Champion, arrived yesterday, brings information of the loss of the steamer Gen. Pike, by an explosion of her boilers, when about twenty miles distant from Louisville. Not less than forty persons have been killed and wounded, the larger portion supposed to be killed. The Gen. Pike, run as a regular packet between Louisville and Cincinnati, and was on her way to the former place when the explosion occurred.

There are between twenty-two and twenty-three hundred Indians at the Basin, instead of twelve or thirteen hundred, as stated in our article of yesterday; and the report that thirty or forty had died since their arrival proves to be erroneous. But I death, and that the death of a child has occurred since the Indians have been here, and but 3 deaths have happened among them since their departure from Montgomery.

July 22.—The Indians left yesterday in the steamer Majestic, Lamplighter and Revenue. They will disembark at Fort Gibson, if the waters will allow the boats to proceed so far, if not they will stop at Little Rock, and thence pass to the place of their final destination. We are gratified to state that out of the whole number, there were but four only disabled by disease at the time of their embarkation.

An amusing incident occurred during the discussion of the deposits bill on Friday in the Senate. Mr. Rives was hailing Cal. Benton over the coals about his pedantic displays, and among other things said he might proceed to quote from Crabbe's apocryphes; from Walker and Webster. Instantly Mr. Webster, was heard to exclaim the tones of pliantry, that excited a general laugh; "Not from Walker and Webster, for the authorities may disagree!"—[Alexandria Gazette, 25th ult.]

A venerable Newspaper.—The Newport Mercury of the 11th instant, completed the seventy-eighth volume of that paper. James Franklin, brother of Benjamin Franklin, established the Mercury on the 11th of June, 1756. The Connecticut Gazette, published at New London, Conn. by Col. Samuel Green, is we believe, the next oldest of the cockle-w-hats.—N. Y. Courier and Eng.

Full of Snow in Canton.—On the morning of the 28th February, 1856, the natives of Canton were surprised with what must be called in this city a phenomenon. The roofs of the houses and the "ball pate woods were perverged" with the snow which had fallen during the night. The severity of the winter in Canton is in some years extreme and ice is not uncommon, but we do not remember having seen snow in Canton before. The snow by yesterday morning two inches deep. For two or three previous days, the weather had changed from an unusual and unreasonable degree of heat to the temperature of the north.—This change occurred on 5th instant, which was the Chinese Leichun, "commencement of spring term." The natives consider this fall of snow as a most extraordinary event, and, in general they cannot distinguish ice from snow. The last fall of snow which occurred in Canton was forty-six years ago, in the 53th year of Kienlung. This is remembered by a white headed old native, who reports that the fall was not so heavy as that of yesterday. When the natives saw the roofs of their houses glittering with one uniform whiteness, they asked—"What is this?" and called it "goose tail" and "cotton" (snow).—[Canton Register, February 3.]

Charlotte: Friday, August 12, 1836. THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket: HUGH L. WHITE, for President. JOHN TYLER, for Vice-President. Whig Electoral Ticket: 1st District, ALFRED WEAVER, of Rutherford...

Election Returns. Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Rows include candidates like Gen. J. O. K. Williams, Col. Anderson Mitchell, etc.

on his farm because the cost of transportation render them valueless. Our farmers too are beginning to discover that they cannot profitably cultivate cotton as extensively as has been done. It requires great labour, injures their lands, and is subject to great losses on account of the vicissitudes of our climate. The alternative is then presented to the farmer, either sell his slaves and live on the interest of his money or move to countries more suitable to the production of Cotton, or possessing more facilities in the transportation. In either event the wealth of the country is diminished, and North Carolina must sink lower in the scale unless there is found some redeeming spirit in her sons. Is that spirit wanting? We should judge not from the recent proceedings which have taken place in Salisbury and Fayetteville. In the former place a meeting was held on the 4th July, in which the subject of connecting that place with Fayetteville, by means of a railroad, was broached and discussed with that spirit and animation which is the forerunner of success in any undertaking. Fayetteville on her part has entered zealously into the project, having employed at her own expense a competent surveyor. For the purpose of ascertaining the importance of the road to the country, measures have been taken to obtain the necessary statistical information, and an adjourned meeting is to be held in Salisbury on the 10th day of October next. Our object in making the preceding remarks is not only to call the attention of the people generally to this subject, but to urge upon the people of Mecklenburg the necessity and propriety of their being represented in the meeting held in Salisbury. We trust she will not be backward in this matter, and will evince that interest which we know she feels in it, by appointing delegates to represent her in that meeting, where it is probable some important step will be taken to aid in accomplishing the desired object.

We have shown that Mr. Van Buren opposed the South in the selection of Mr. Madison as President in 1812, in voting for the Missouri restriction in 1820, because he supported the Tariffs of 1824 and 1828, and finally, because his avowed sentiments of the subject on slavery are such as are entirely incompatible with our rights and safety, why then should he receive the support of the South? We ask, not in a sectional spirit, but as a people wishing to preserve our government in its original purity and perfection, upon what principles of justice to ourselves and our country, can we support the pretensions of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency. Is it on account of any splendid talents he has evinced—where are the effects of them?—what prominent measure has he originated and carried through, either in his own State Government or that of the United States? With what great principles of government is he identified? In vain will we look into his political history to find an answer to these questions. No fixed principle have distinguished his career—no known benefits have resulted from his action. He has only been distinguished by that cunning and dangerous talent which enables him, passionless himself, to operate upon the feelings of others for his own personal elevation—to be every thing to all men—without exactly coinciding in opinion with any to disagree with none,—in other words, he has been the cold calculating politician whose only object is his own elevation—self aggrandizement being the star of his worship, the demon spirit of his heart. Hence his always following never leading—his sycophantic worship of the ruling men of the times,—his non-committal policy—his subtle and unmeaning replies to direct interrogatories and hence his success. An aristocrat in feeling and conduct, he appeals to the democracy of the country for support—rich as he is, he yet is endeavoring to make use of the prejudices of the poor against the rich—he is the supporter of the most splendid system of banking known in our country, yet he enlists under his banner the specie currency men—he is in short that kind of a man his country should fear—honest men should condemn. In accordance with this character, he has introduced into the government the principle that "the spoils belong to the victors." The mandate has gone forth if you wish to enjoy any of the comforts arising from the government you must support the candidate dictated by the powers that be.

"Government," says a distinguished writer, "is a necessary evil in its mild form; but it is an oppressive one when a part of its citizens are proscribed. What difference does it make to the citizen, who bears a proportionate part in the expenditures of the government, whether he is prohibited by direct or indirect means, from the enjoyment of its benefits? The advantage is in favor of the former means, for from its being open and known, it will more probably be resisted, while the latter, insidious and unobserved, saps the foundations of our liberty, while we are dreaming of their solidity. To proclaim and act upon the motto of Mr. Van Buren and his followers, is nothing more than saying the patronage of the government, the advantage arising from the collection and expenditure of its revenue, shall be extended only to a chosen few, while the others, for opinion's sake, shall be deprived of them. Is this Republicanism? Is it not tyranny on the one hand and slavery on the other? Our fathers fought and bled for the principle of equality of taxation and representation—we, more servile,

best our proportional part of the expenses of government, while we are deprived, by the Van Buren principle, of a material part of its benefits. In vain may honest capability urge her claims to a part at least of "the spoils," unless she wears the collar of partisan fidelity, and presents a good account of "services rendered." Such was not the kind of Government instituted by our ancestors. They could not foresee the despotism of such a mercenary spirit or their patriotic efforts would have found some means of preventing its influence. What is the spectacle now exhibited to the people of the United States? Mr. Van Buren appealing to the lowest feeling in our nature, is attempting to obtain the highest station in a Republican Government by operating upon the feelings and passions of the present incumbent, and thus holding out to his followers the mercenary rewards arising from the patronage of Government. Will the People, by electing him, sanction such a proceeding? If they do, it will be an evidence that our country has taken its first step in its downward course. Caesar conquered Rome by the aid of a mercenary soldiery. Mr. Van Buren, more politic, but not less the enemy of his country, will owe his elevation to the operation of the same course, acting not upon a soldiery, but a less worthy class, a band depending upon the loaves and fishes distributed by those power. [To be continued.]

We learn from the following extracts from the New Orleans Bee, that General Gaines has crossed the Sabine river, and fixed his headquarters for the present at Nacogdoches. If Texas fails in her struggle for Independence, this movement will, no doubt, cause a rupture between the United States and Mexico. From the New Orleans Bee, July 15. NEW MOVEMENT.—By a gentleman who came passenger in the steamer Choctaw, which arrived from Natchitoches yesterday afternoon, we learn that General Gaines, with the U. S. troops, has crossed the river Sabine and marched into Texas as far as Nacogdoches, at which place he had for the present fixed his headquarters.—The intention of this move has not transpired. From the same, July 16. The statement that we published yesterday of General Gaines having crossed the Sabine, is confirmed by the arrival of the steamer last night, from Natchitoches. It is further stated that six companies of infantry and three companies of dragoons were daily expected to join him from Fort Towson. We regret to state, that Mr. Peter Brown of this place, had his Cotton Gin, with some Wheat, Rye, and other articles, burnt, at his plantation two miles from town, on Sunday night last. There is very little doubt that it was the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been near the Gin for several months previous. New Paper.—We have received the 1st and 2d Nos. of the "Lincoln Transcript," published at Lincoln, by A. R. Porter & Co. It is printed on a medium sheet, at \$1.50 per annum in advance. It is well printed; and we wish it may receive the encouragement it deserves. It is stated in the Knoxville Register that Governor Cannon has required the Legislature of Tennessee to meet on the 1st Monday in October next, doubtless to make provision for receiving the portion of the surplus revenue allotted to that State, and for other purposes connected with her Internal Improvements. The Editor of the Lincoln Transcript in noticing the resources of that County, says, "Lincoln has one Cotton Factory, with twelve Looms and twelve hundred and eighty Spindles—four Furnaces and nine Forges, in fine operation. Our Banks innumerable, and of the very best and richest qualities,—twenty-five Merchant Mills capable of manufacturing the best quality of Flour, besides a host of common Grist Mills and Saw Mills and water power most excellent. Limestone formations near King's Mountain; with Gold in a great many places: one of the mines, (that of King's Mountain,) is believed by many to be the most valuable in the United States; these, with much good land, and an industrious people, render Lincoln county, one of the most important regions in North Carolina, and certainly will make her one of the most desirable spots on earth, if the contemplated Rail Roads on either side of her shall take place. Our own town of Lincoln, has manifested an active spirit of enterprise already. It is remarkable for the number and skill of its mechanics and general intelligence of its citizens; with these proposed facilities, what may not Lincoln become!" Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Richmond, (Missouri), to his friend in Philadelphia, dated July 8, 1836: "Our town is in all commotion to-day. Indian hostilities have commenced on the frontier of our State, about sixty miles from this place. The Indians have killed ten men, one of whom they literally cut to pieces. The Iowa is the only tribe that is yet known to be hostile, but there is no doubt in the minds of the people of this country but there will be a general rise among the Flathead, Shawnee, and many other tribes. Our Government has ordered out one thousand horsemen from the counties of Ray, Clay, Jackson, Fayette, and Carroll. The two hundred of our county are ready, and will take up the line of march in about two hours; they are all volunteers, and well understood the use of the deadly rifle. The citizens of this town are now giving them a public dinner, and as soon as that is over they take up the line. They will march directly to the Iowa river." The Detroit Daily Free Press, of the 19th ultimo, says: "A regulation has been made, we learn, upon the command of the marshal at Dearbornville, near this city, for arms and ammunition from the commanding officer at Green Bay and Menominee, who were apprehensive of an attack from the Indians in the vicinity of those two posts. It is said that Black Hawk had sent the war belt to every Indian village, instigating the Indians to commit hostilities against the whites; but that his efforts were not successful, but on the contrary, repulsed by all the most influential chiefs in that section. We are pleased to learn, subsequently, that all apprehensions of a rise among the Indians had, as it is believed, by those who reside in that vicinity, ceased." Post Roads.—The following new Post Roads were established in this State at the recent session of Congress: From Franklin, North Carolina, to Jamestown, Grady's store, and Huntington, to Blairsville, Georgia. From Wadesboro', by White's store, Jesse Lowell's, Hasty's store, Alexander N. Bell's, the Anson gold mines, and thence by Burn's store and diamond hill. From Lenoir stone post office, in Buncombe county, by Edneysville and E. S. Porter's, to Earlsville; Spartanburg district, South Carolina. From Carthage, in Moore county, thence to Eli Phillips's, and Farish and McNeill's store, to Tyson's store. From Morgantown, in Burke county, up John's river, to Mont's, on Watauga, in Ashe county. From Fullsville, in Lincoln county, to William Oak's, Buffalo post office, Joshua Bean's, Rusby creek, Hamilton's store, and Webb's ford, to Rutledge, Rutherford county. From Bethania, Stokes county, by Vienna and Shera's ferry, to Dowlstown Surry county. From Greensboro', by Thompson's store, and David Thomas's, to Mooreville, in Orange county. From Milton, by Sargenterville and Blackwell's store, to Rawlinsburg, in Rockingham county. From Yadkin post office, Stokes county by William Wolf's, Revue's, and Johnson Clement's, to Rockford, Surry county. From Taylor's bridge, in Sampson county, by the Piny Woods, and the house of Lewis High Smith, to Long Creek bridge, in New Hanover county. From Beaufort to Sherrillford post office, and Hokenville to Fisher's post office; returning, to pass Eavensville, the neighborhood of Thomas L. Mays, to Dryden. From Salisbury, by Mount Pleasant, in Cabarrus county, to Coburn's store, in Mecklenburg county. From Newbern to James Rigg's, on Bay river, in Craven county. From Beaufort to Portsmouth, and thence to Ocracoke. From Kingston, by Hookertown, to Snow Hill. From Mocksville to Huntersville. From Franklin, in Macon county, down Valley river, to Huntingdon, thence to Clarksville, Habersham county, Georgia. From Newstead, by Trap Hill, in Wilkes county, to Grayson court-house, Virginia. From Greenville, in Pitt county, by Johnson's Mills, Scuffletown, in Greene County, to Kinston, in Lenoir county. From Elizabethtown, by Lennon's Cross-roads, to Fairbluff, thence by Whitville, and the Prong at Wooten's back, to Elizabethtown. From Winton, by Gates court-house and Sunbury, to Edenton. From Tomlinson's store to Ashe court-house. From Louieburg, by LeMay's cross roads, Witten, Mehane's store, Wellborn's meeting house, Red Mountain, and Turner's mill, to Hillsboro'. From Germantown to Little Yadkin. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. The election of President and Vice President of the United States, for the term of four years, commencing March 4th, 1837, will be made on Wednesday, the 7th day of December, 1836, the Electors meeting at the Capitals of the respective States in which they are chosen. The choice of Electors must be made within thirty-four days of the said first Wednesday of December. The following shows the number of votes to which each State is entitled, with the time of election:

Table with 3 columns: State, No. of Votes, When held. Rows include Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Louisiana, Michigan, Arkansas, and Total.

State Loan.—We learn that the Loan of \$400,000, authorized by the last Legislature, has been negotiated at par—Interest payable in Raleigh. One-fourth thereof was sold to our University, and three-fourths to the United States.—Raleigh Register. Anglo-American Gold Mining Association. NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. John Pennan has ceased to be the Agent and Superintendent of the above Company. JAS. MAGNUS. Charlotte, August 8, 1836. New Stock. "THE SUBSCRIBER" intends leaving in a day or two for New York, and shall purchase for this market, a very Large and General Assortment of GOODS; comprising all the leading articles usually kept for the Country Trade; all of which will be sold for CASH, or on CREDIT, at very low prices. He hopes his former customers and friends, will call and examine for themselves. Cash will be given for Cotton and liberal prices paid. New on Hand and for Sale, 40,000 LBS. Superior Bacon, all Sides, 1,000 pieces heavy Hemp Bagging, 107 Hbls. St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugars, 50 Casks Thomaston Limes, 10 Bbls. Linseed Oil, 100 Kegs White Lead, No. 1, 55 Cals. Rags, assorted, 55 Kegs Nails, assorted, 20 Bags Rio Coffee, 5 Tons Rice, 50 Boxes Window Glass, 2 Bbls. Spts. Turpentine, 1 Bbl. Putty. AUGUSTUS F. LACOSTE. Charles, July 29, 1836. P10 Administrator's Sale. ON Tuesday the 23d of August next, at the late residence of Francis Sautier, dec'd., will be exposed to public sale, all the property belonging to the Estate of the deceased, consisting in part of the following articles, viz: A quantity of Silver plate, 4 Sets of fine Procelain ware, one of which contains 80 pieces, One fine marble Clock, 2 Mahogany bedsteads, and a variety of other furniture, &c., which is valuable. Terms made known on day of sale. B. OATES, Administrator with the Will annexed. July 29, 1836. Revolutionary Pension Blanks for sale.

